NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly

All business or news letter and telegraphic

HERALD. Rejected communications will not be re-

despatches must be addressed New York

turned.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- HICCORY DICCORY

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs .-FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th street.-THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.-FRA DIAVOLO-RONEO JAFFIER JENEINS.

WAVERLEY THEATRE, 720 Broadway.-OLD CUMIOSITY SHOP.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- STATE SECRETS-FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, &c. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 25d street. - East Lynne.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. -THE SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA OF SINBAD THE SALLOR.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HO SE, 201 Bowery .- Comic Vocalism, Nugro Minstrelsy, &c. THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- BUBLESQUE, COMIC BALLET AND PANTONIME.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 58th ats. - Popular Garden Concent.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-THE WAYER-

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. -

LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 620 Broadway - Frances Only in Attendance.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Monday, June 21, 1869.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSMEN WIll in

future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street, Brooklyn. ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS and all

letters for the New York HERALD will be teceived as above.

THE NEWS.

The cable telegrams are dated June 20. The Spanish Cortes has passed a bill investing the acts of the provisional government with the force of law. The republican members of the Cortes introduced a bill calling for the ex-Spain. The measure, however, was rejected. General Pezuela, a warm supporter of the ex-Queen, on his arrival in Madrid was arrested. A conspicovered in Granada. The members of the new min-General Prim made a speech on the occasion. The rested for speaking against Marshal Serrano.

The city of Paris is once more quiet. The Chinese Embassy is preparing to leave for St. Petersburg. Australia.

The latest accounts from Melbourne tell us of continued troubles in the Colonial Parliament. The members expelled for bribery have been re-elected. and those persons who were sent to jail for bribing the members have been released. An appeal by the Parliament to the Privy Council is made.

South America.

President Sarmiento, of the Argentine Confedera tion, in his speech recently on opening the Argen-tine Chambers, said the warmest friendship existed between the allies, and they had the most generous feelings towards the Paraguayans, for the benefit o whom they were about to establish a provisional government at Asuncion.

We publish elsewhere copious extracts from the omcial correspondence of Minister Webb, showing the reasons which led him to suspend diplomatic relations between the United States and Brazil, as alse the letter of the Brazilian Foreign Minister return ing an offensive letter that had been sent him by Mi Webb and forwarding his passports according to re-quest. Mr. Webb arrived in New York by the steam ship Merrimac yesterday.

Hayti.

La Garre, a subordinate under General Domin guez and a candidate for the Presidency, has been captured and will probably be shot. hunself is enraged at the report of his barbarities self insuited by President Grant's sending a negro

A shock of earthquake was felt in St. Thomas on the 31st of May. No great damage was done, but the inhabitants were so thoroughly frightened that many of them camped out.

Miscellaneous.

The Typographical Union in Washington on Satur day night received the report of the Committee on colored printer, being one of the applicants. The the ground that he was a good printer and had met 229 to 164; but before he was formally voted for as a member the meeting adjourned amid great confu-

Senators Cameron and Scott, of Pennsylvania have been trying to upset the appointments in that time when the Senators were too busy in executive have failed, and prophecy an inglorious defeat for pecially if General Hancock is nominated for Gov-

The Sunday concert in the Boston Collseum was a success ast evening. It is probable that promenad concerts will be given all through the week, one of Coliseum itself will probably not be demolished un-

We publish elsewhere this morning the letter of a lian gentleman, residing in this city, to Mr Gladstone, Prime Minister of Great Britain, urging that England grant independence to the Canadian

Among the candidate's for Congress in Virginia is Joseph Segar, formerly a member of the United States Senate. He, among the rest, is bidding States Senate. He, among the rest, is bidding largely for the negro vote as the deciding element of the campaign.

Congressional Committee on Ways and Means

have arrived at North Platte on their tour of investigation across the continent. The City.

treaties with it. The investigation in the case of Hugh Kelly, who died in Newark from the effect of injuries received at the hands of some rowdles in this city, and for Whose barial Dr. Harris refused a permit, was con

cluded yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict of death from causes unknown. The relativ

took possession of the body.

A young men named Strappe died at Bellevue Hos pital yesterday morning under circumstances that throw suspicion so strongly upon one Dr. Amand, of Bleecker street, that a warrant for his arrest has been issued. It appears that Strappe, being ill, ob-tained some medicine from Dr. Amand, which pro-duced a frightful pain in the stomach, and on consulting another physician he took an emetic. A portion of the matter emitted from his stomach analyzed and found to contain Sheel's green, an active poison.

A tenement house brawl took place at No. 1634 Downing street yesterday afternoon, in which one Lynch, agent for the landlord of the premises, attempted to shoot an occupant named Stringer, and thot a watchman named Gaigan instead. He was

With but few exceptions the markets were characterized by extreme dulness on Saturday. Coffee was quiet, but steady, while cotton was dull, but unchanged in value, middling upland being quoted a 33%c. On 'Change flour was active, and prices of shipping grades were 10c. higher. Wheat was quiet, and closed lower. Corn was steady, while oats were firmer, though slow of saic Pork was dull and heavy. Beef was unchanged, while lard was in limited request and rather heavy. dull and heavy for crude, but firmer, though quiet, for refined, the former closing at 16 15c. and the latter at 31 %c. Whiskey was a shade firmer and freights

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

arrived in this city yesterday. Judge E. Cattell and Judge Balcom, of Binghamton: J. A. Seward, of Middletown, and E. B. Morgan,

of Aurora, are at the Astor House. General James A. Garfield, of Ohio, and Captain E. Paulding, of Kingston, are at the Met opolitan

Childs, of Saratoga, and Major Frank Taylor, of the United States Army, are at the St. Charles Hotel. Colonel Stewart, of the United States Army; L. M. Blakely, of North Carolina, and Dr. R. Wilson, of

Buffalo, are at the St. Julien Hotel. Hugo Brandt, of Hamburg; James H. Grover, of New Orleans, and D. S. Oakley, of Florida, are at the New York Hotel.

Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania; E. Corning, of Albany; L. W. Colt, of San Francisco; Dr. B. W. Woods, of Baltimore, and L. B. Gooderich, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General John G. Hazard, of Providence, R. I., is at

the Albemarle Hotel. General C. B. Fisk, of St. Louis, Mo. E. H. Ross of Washington; ex-Mayor R. W. Bishop, of Cincin nati, Ohio, and Dr. V. L. Huribert, of Chicago, Ill., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Opportunity and the Failure of the Government.

In view of the events which are passing around us and in the immediate neighborhood of our Southern shore it becomes an important question to the country and to the nations with whom we hold intercourse to know what position the government will take in the Cuban question and the developments which are following it. The fulness of time has come to the colonial government of that island, and its people are assuming by force of their own arms new relations to the Powers of the world. No American can or does doubt their right to do this. Our political education is based upon a belief in the sacred right of revolution, and wherever we behold a people treading the path which our fathers trod before our sympathies go out to them, and no small number of our people are willing to follow the example of Lafayette, who came to the assistance of our fatherland in its dark days. It cannot, then, be otherwise that in the

struggle for liberty in Cuba some, perhaps many, of our own citizens will be found treading the wine press of freedom side by side with the impulsive sons of Cuba. If this were not so we should belie our own teachings; and, admitting this fact, the question comes up, what position will the government hold towards them? The war in which they embark is a fierce and sanguinary one. The foe claims to rule "by the grace of God," and proclaims that all who oppose him are robbers pirates and enemies of the human race. Prisoners are slaughtered in cold blood; homes are given everywhere to the devouring flames, and extermination is the policy adopted and acted treaties of amity, commerce and navigation with neighboring Powers and their local laws are appealed to to justify this course and deprive those who aspire to exercise the right of self-government of the aid which private sympathy may extend to them.

Will the government admit the claim of the Spanish rulers in Cuba, and deny the right of a whole people to throw off the yoke of des potism, and of our own citizens to take part in the struggle without running other and greater risks of the chance of battle? That the entire people of Cuba reject the rule of Spain has been over and over again proclaimed by the Spanish press, the Spanish authorities, and the Spanish volunteers who now rule Havana. It is testified by the fact that not a Cuban is trusted with arms in behalf of Spain; that Spain rules only where her troops stand: that where her troops are an exodus of the Cuban population is witnessed. If the government at Washington takes no step to control the sanguinary practices of this war for a falling rule, as it should do in justice to our own citizens and in consonance with our history and the position we hold as the leading Power of America, then by its silence it justifies the outrage against humanity and is false in its duty to ourselves.

No treaty of amity, no laws of neutrality can sanctify before the people of the United States, or of the world, the claim of any Power to the right to govern a nation when the nation rejects such a claim. If this were not so Mr. Fish would be involved in an endless perplexity as to who should be recognized by him as the reigning sovereign in any country in Europe or America. But we may go even further. No treaty of amity can b appealed to by any Power as conferring upon it the right to use practices beyond the pale of humanity in its efforts to preserve itself and all such claims will be rejected by every rightminded statesman. In truth, the very fact of an appeal to such practices should lead at once to a condemnation of the government using them. It is argued that the government is a friendly Power, with whom we have treaties by which we are bound. But by appealing to practices beyond the recognized laws of war the Power so doing becomes itself, in a certain sense, hostis humanis, and thereby releases the binding effect of all

We have brought forward these views be cause of the great events now before us. Cuba is in process of successful revolution.

part therein, animated by the holiest feelings of human nature and justified by their natural rights. The government which is struggling to perpetuate its despotism proclaims its foes to be pirates and robbers, and not entitled to the usages of war. Our own government has failed in its duty to place itself on record in such a way as shall lend its moral influence to the cause of humanity and human progress. It has gone even further than this, and has recently displayed a secret partisanship for the Power which has been rejected, and the members of the Cabinet exhibit a self-accusing spirit by laying the onus of the act upon the inferior member of the Council. Every thinking person in the country rejects with a laugh of scorn the statement that Mr. Hoar alone is responsible for the acts which have committed the government to an obnoxious policy, and none, however poor in intellect, will believe that the Attorney General took the liberty of committing the government in these great questions without advice and without

direction from the whole body. The whole government, from President Grant down to Mr. Hoar, is responsible for the acts which mark its policy and prove its partisanship. If Mr. Fish has consented to this course willingly he has exhibited a want of sympathy with American feeling and with the march of American ideas which disqualifies him for the high place he holds. If he entertains sympathies for the Cubans in their efforts to establish their own freedom, to sweep slavery from their land and to participate in the political happiness which we enjoy, he should show it in some other way than by whisperings through the pen of a newspaper correspondent. Such breathings are not sufficient to counteract acts in which the hand of the government is plainly visible. It will not be an act of war to perform our duty to human nature by recognizing the belligerent rights of the republicans of Cuba, and to intimate to our fond ally Spain that we expect her to carry on war as a civilized government and not as an enemy to the human race, especially as we are supplying her with guns, powder and ships wherewith to make the war. As for a national policy, it is plain that the weak and cold administration of Grant and Fish are not equal to the task of devising one. We look to the American people to take care of that, intimating to the administration that they will do well not to place themselves, in their timorous appreciation of European complications, in an attitude of hostility to the national policy the people shall lav down.

The Asiatic Exodus to the United States Still they come. Already on the Pacific slope there are some one hundred thousand Chinamen. On Thursday last twelve thousand Chinamen arrived at San Francisco in sailing vessels. Silver is being found in large quantities in the White Pine district. Chinese labor will, in consequence, be more in demand than ever. It is not too much to say that in ten years we shall have several millions of Chinese on the Pacific slope. They are a hardy, industrious, thrifty people, and, spite of their religious and social customs, they will help largely to develop the resources of those immense regions which lie west of the Rocky Mountains. The vast immigration of Chinese into this country is prognant with important results. It cannot fail to tell in the long run mightily for good or evil on our destiny. The tide of immigration has changed its course. From Asia, the cradle of the race, it has in all the past moved westward. Now, for the first time in history, it is taking an eastern direction. The thousands from China will soon become millions. Japan will imitate the example of her neighbor. It will not be otherwise with India. Unless we greatly mistake, this exodus from Asia brings with it the settlement of the negro question. If it settles some questions it will doubtless also give birth to others.

GENERAL GRANT'S MOVEMENTS .- On his return to this city from the Boston Peace Hubbub General Grant, on Saturday last, took the run of the Park, did some shopping with Madame, and in the evening dropped in at Niblo's to learn something of the adventures of Sinbad the Sailor. Yesterday he went to church and dined with his First Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. A. T. Stewart, and this morning he is off again to Washington. After a few days of active work, in regulating the business of Southern reconstruction, including a Cabinet Counsel or two on Cuba, we expect next to hear that His Excellency is off again on a short summer excursion, and some say that on account of the fine drives down there, he will next turn up at Long Branch.

MR. SUMNER'S POSITION.-It is given out in certain quarters at Washington that Mr. Sumner is perfectly satisfied with Mr. Motley's instructions, and that the Senate Chairman on Foreign Relations will be satisfied with less than two thousand millions as the bill of damages on those Alabama claims. It is further said that there is a berfectly harmonious understanding on this subject between Mr. Sumner and the administration; and as we are inclined to believe this peport we lean more strongly to the conclusion than heretofore that on this question of the Alabams claims Mr. Motley will do nothing till after the reassembling of Congress in December.

FROM THE FAR EAST .- By the steamship Great Republic, at San Francisco, we have late news from China and Japan, as well as very solid and substantial evidence of the daily advance of our national and commercial interests in the East. The Great Republic landed a valuable cargo, made up for the most part of tea and silk, besides a huge amount of industrial wealth in the active little bodies of twelve hundred and fifty Chinamen. The news is commonpiace—outrages on foreigners in Japan, diplomatic complaints, movements of the Mikado's fleet, with Sir Henry Parkes and the ram Stonewall again. China was trading, rather quiet and apparently relapsing slightly towards the national doze. Both countries would be benefited by a little foreign civilization, if not too much after the English plan.

NOT VERY SORRY TO HEAR IT .- That de spite the efforts to detain the ship of Mr. George Raester, late Charge d'Affaires to the United States from Hayti, the steamer Delphine, late the Florida, and bound for a rebel port in Hayti, made good her escape from Boston "Let us have peace."

American citizens have taken and will take Our Relations With Brazil-General James Watson Webb's Mission.

General James Watson Webb, Envoy Extra-

ordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the

United States to the Court of Brazil during the

past eight years, in terminating his missionif he has really closed it-created a grand fuss not merely in Rio Janiero, but in the imperial palace, the office of the Minister and Secretary of State for Marine, and generally "all round," previous to his departure for New With pen in hand, paper, and ink before him, and flanked by the "mahogany stocks" of that "almost fatal fray," the General was warlike, and came out on the Brazilians in an official correspondence which covers many pages of a large sized newspaper—equalling any of the Seward-Alabama letters in length, and far superior to any particular one of that famous series in vim and personality of expression. The subject matter was our claim relative to the loss of the whaler Canada on the Garcas Reef, more than a dozen of years since, and the alleged unauthorized appropriation by the Brazilians of the proceeds of the sale of her cargo and outfit to the national treasury. Having a whaler in tow, the General handles an epistolary harpoon of the sharpest sort with great vigor. He characterizes the diplomacy of his Excellency the Minister as "undiplomatic," "irregular" and "grossly improper," and speaking of an attempt to remove the consideration of the whaleman's case from his hands to Washington, asserts that it was "a gross and unpardonable breach of faith, a violation of an honorable compact between gentlemen and a direct personal offence to the representative of the United States, which would render it impossible for him to transact business with the Minister in future." General Webb next comes to attribute motives, hauling the Cabinet in Washington into his quarrel very adroitly thus :- "Your Excellency, in the name of the Imperial government, has persisted in a course absolutely uncalled for by any considerations of justice or expediency, well knowing that such would be deemed exceedingly offensive both by the undersigned and his government. The undersigned would have spent nearly eight years at this Court with very little knowledge of what is passing around him if he had not become cognizant of the fact that dislike of all foreigners is a national trait: that such dislike is more intense towards his countrymen than any other nationality, because they have got rid of the institution of slavery." And again :- "The undersigned, in closing his mission, has the satisfaction to reflect that he has on all occasions, and at no considerable personal sacrifice, proved himself a very sincere friend of Brazil and of the Brazilian people." General Webb is fully primed with abolitionism and gunpowder. He is here in town on his way to Washington, where he is almost certain to fight somebody. Secretary Fish had better post himself concerning Brazil. He may be forced into war or challenged on the spot,

Ways and Means Committee-West ward, Ho!

Congressmen Hooper, Kelley, Brooks, Maynard, McCarthy, Marshall, Allison and Blair, the whole Committee of Ways and Means (excepting Mr. Schenck, chairman, off to Europe), were at Omaha, Nebraska, on the 15th instant, bound "Westward, ho!" as, likewise, were Miss Anna Dickinson and a large number of other distinguished individuals. On the preceding day William H. Seward and party left the same place for San Francisco, by rail, and on the 17th the Congressional company were on the trail, scouring over the plains at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

The Congressional Committee, under the authority of the House, have been on a tour of inspection of our custom houses, beginning with New York, and it is probable that their investigations may extend to the castom house (such as it is) at Sitka, in Alaska. At Mr Seward the compliment of accompanying him on his visit to that new found land of the Northwest, in order to see something of his splendid bargain in that prodigious purchase of four hundred and eighty-one thousand square miles of continental snow fields and two strings of Arctic sea islands, one running along the coast and the other nearly across the Pacific, numbering in all two, three, four or five thousand, for exactly how many nobody

knows. The House Committee, on this Western excursion, we expect, will submit a very interesting report to their Chamber with the reassembling of Congress in Desember. It is understood they will drop in upon Brigham Young and the Latter Day Saints at Great Salt Lake, to see how they are getting on, and to inquire into the most practicable and expedient ways and means for the removal of that "twin relic of barbarism"-Mormon polygamy. If the committee satisfactorily solve this difficult problem they will do well, and we have "great expectations" of their success from the opportune presence and cooperation of Miss Anna Dickinson.

THE LATEST FROM PARIS.—That the election riots were really serious is not admitted by the government. In Paris alone, according to the official journal, ten hundred prisoners were arrested. Of these eight hundred have been set at liberty, leaving two hundred still in prison. Many of these are members of the press. Will they be brought formally to trial? If they are brought to trial and punished the result will be the same as in the Baudin conspiracy trial-it will tell against the governernment. The unfortunate victims who perished during the disturbances have been buried, crowds attending; but we are officially informed that there was no disorder. It is the old story-"Peace reigns in Warsaw. Meanwhile we learn that the government of Napoleon, resolved to be strigtly neutral with Spain, has ordered the arrest of all Carlists and Isabellos found on the frontier. IMPORTANT CUSTON HOUSE DISCLOSURES.

A telegram from Cincinnati announced yesterday that the government, having found that the quantity of sugar and coffee smuggled into the country through the port of New Or leans is larger than was at first supposed, and that it has been sent all over the West and Northwest, the revenue officers are now there looking after the goods, making seizures and compelling holders to prove that duties have

been paid, in order to retain the goods discovered in their possession. We are glad to hear of this movement in the way of reform, re-trepenment and the recovery of revenues due to the government. The line of the Mississippi has been, especially since the war, a favorite line of operation for the smugglers. After the echoes of the Boston Jubilee shall have ceased and the administration shall have found out what to do about the Cuban question, the Alabama question may be left over for a while until still further steps shall be made in the way of retrenchment and reform. The question of the enormous frauds in petroleum, tobacco and whiskey might well be revived. It is now of the highest importance that all revenues legitimately due to the government should be collected and that all leaks should be stopped.

Church Services and Sermons

The services and sermons which were ob served and delivered in the different churches in New York and some of the more adjacent States, yesterday, are reported at considerable length in our columns, affording a consoling and encouraging exhibit of the useful influence of pastoral discipline and puipit oratory when spoken and received with the soothing adjuncts of fashionable dresses, convenient and well cushioned pews and congregations at full liberty to criticise, approve or reject, "call again," or stay away, just as each member pleases, or his convictions or whim may dictate. There is little doubt but a considerable amount of good in the work of the "cure of souls" was accomplished, while it is equally certain that the crude efforts made by some of the preach ers with a view to originality in interpretation and argument of and on Bible truths sent many of their hearers home in a confused state of mind as to the infallibility of the assurance that the "voke is easy and the burden light." In this city Methodism lost one of its ministers, who renounced his clerical fealty to John Wesley and his successors and proclaimed his belief in the faith of Swedenborg. Rev. Charles B. Smythe, on the subject of "Protestantism and Popery," was considerably "hard" on the Papacy, slightly unchristian in expression towards our Catholic brethren as ouch, and rather pointedly in opposition to the constitutional guarantee of freedom of conscience to all secured by the charter of American independence. The Catholic churches of New York were crowded, and the other denominations healthfully represented.

Brooklyn was pious and exceedingly well clad. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, ministering amongst persons of wealth and fashion, considered it discreet to reaffirm the apostolic adjuration of Paul in the words, "Let love be without dissimulation." The ladies were evidently in triumph for a moment. "Breaches of promise," with the insincere writings which lead thereto, were, to their minds eye, about to be emphatically condemned, and would soon disappear both from the calendar of the courts and the pages of the newspaper press. Their elation was short lived, however, for the reverend gentleman applied the holy words universally, but with pointed reference to female "dissimulations" in love. This style of reasoning induced a very evident disposition to vote Saint Paul anything but an "A No. one" pastor, and a man who did not really understand the state of "sne's feelings."

Rev. Mr. Bolies, who has just been called to a Universalist charge in Brooklyn, gave his first sermon in explanation of the mystical and visible union and organization of the Church

The temples in the river towns had a rather alim attendance, a good many persons who "watch" as well as pray noting the first symptoms of the heavy storm which prevailed during the evening, and taking election to remain at home in consequence.

The Future of Canada-Independence or Annexation.

gentleman and Mr. Gladstone, Premier of England, on the subject of the present governmental system and status of the Dominion of Canada and the probable future position of the colony, as independent territory or an integral portion of the United States, which we publish to-day, is worthy the attention of our readers. The Canadian, dating in New York, a explicit in declaration and convincing by facts and argument, that the British North American Province cannot preserve its present relations to the mother country and at the same time develop its resources and strength in a healthy and profitable ratio; so that, consequently, its inhabitants must either be permitted, in a quiet and friendly spirit, the fullest and most complete citizen privileges, with the right of managing their own affairs, or their country will inevitably be absorbed by the United States, through the healthy action of social progress and a commercial faterlacing and consolidation, or be seized and suddenly annexed by the same power as an act of war against Great Britain. This subject has within the past few years engaged the attention of some of the most comprehensive minds in the English Parliamentamong others that of the late Richard Cobden-and the general conclusion, notwithstanding the exhibition of a pure John Bull 'never say die" tone in many of the high places, has been to the effect that Canada cannot be defended against the people of the Union, and that the transatlantic Britons must eventually be left to "cho their own form of government," the polite and diplomatic words in which the thrones of the present day acknowledge their inability to further subjugate a people to their rule. The writer expresses the opinion that if England would declare the Dominion an independent nationality the United States would never initiate a movement for its annexation. This is correct. The American government has never in its history acquired territory by the exercise of force or against the will of the population. The Canadians of today are educated and intelligent. If they think it better to remain in the position of quasi emancipated colonists of England it is good. Should they decide for incorporation to the United States it is good also, and they know very well how and where to apply. Under our flag they will enjoy the fullest security. Peace and quiet will follow, except on election days and the Fourth of July, when

they must vote-early and often-and thaw

out fully under the influence of firecrackers. brandy smashes and cocktails. Let them read the correspondence and decide.

General Thomas-A Good Movement and What We Think a Good Suggestion. It is given out that General George H.

Thomas, the new commander of the Military Division of the Pacific, including all the Pacific States and Territories, has resolved upon a scientific exploration of the southeastern section of the State of Nevada, an extensive district in the heart of Fremont's Great Basin still unexplored and unknown. We have no doubt that General Thomas came to this resolution from what he learned on his late journey to San Francisco via the Pacific Railroad of the wonderful White Pine silver mines and of their accidental discovery on the border of this unknown region, and that the idea readily occurred to him of the thorough exploration suggested. We say readily occurred, because we are informed by a distinguished Union officer in the late war that General Thomas is not only a model soldier, but one of the finest scholars in the government service, possessing, among other things, a rare knowledge of geology. Our informant says that "in making once, with General Thomas, the ascent of Lookout Mountain, I forgot the man of war in the man of science." To such a man, "in these piping times of peace," the command of the Military Division of the Pacific affords a fine field for scientific explorations; and we dare say that his projected reconnoissance of Southeastern Nevada and the contiguous Territories will be in its discoveries of great value to the government and all concerned. We hope that General Thomas, however, as it is not yet too late, will provide for some

scientific explorations during the present summer of that enormous and mysterious white elephant of ours called Alaska. He ought to send up a special steamer, with a company of savans, along with Mr. Seward, and the steamer, without loss of time, should push forward to the mouth of that great Arctic river the Yukon. From the report of the British explorer Captain Whymper we think it probable that a steamer entering the mouth of that stream as late even as the middle or the last of July might ascend it a thousand or fifteen hundred miles, or more, if there be no falls or rapids in the way, and get back again before the locking up of the river. From Whymper's description and illustrations it would appear that the Yukon carries down to the sea a larger volume of water than the St. Lawrence or the Mississippi, and all that we know of it is from this British traveller. We think that a steamboat trip, then, up the Yukon is due to Mr. Seward, because the river and the unknown land it waters are his purchase; and as he may never again have the opportunity to inspect this large farm and its grand water course General Thomas ought to send him up with a corps of savans, and as far up as they can go in order to return before the first Alaskan frost. We respectfully submit this suggestion to the consideration of General Thomas and the administration, and we hope it will be adopted.

WE HOPE Nor.-A London correspondent ays he has information from a prominent Engish yachtman that an unfriendly undercurrent is running over there in the yachting world against American yachts, and that he is afraid that our yachts will be shut out from the principal races and courses by unacceptable rules and regulations. We hope not, for this would be carrying the "late unpleasantness" on the Alabama question a little too far.

THE LATE HENRY J. RAYMOND.

The funeral of the distinguished and lamented editor of the New York Times will take place this afternoon, at five o'clock, in the Presbyterian church (Rev. A. H. Keilogg, pastor), corner of Tenth street and University place.

The remains of deceased will be borne and accom-

panied from his late residence, No. 12 West Ninth (after a prayer for the family by Rev. Profes Shedd), in the following order:-

1. The Reverend Clergy—Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, of St. George's church, who will conduct the services for the dead; Rev. Mr. Kellogg, of the Tenth street church, who will be invited to make the concluding prayer, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, who will

the concluding prayer, and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Plymouth church, Brooklyn, who will be invited to make the address.

2. The casket containing the remains of deceased and the pall, borne by the following gentiemen:—
The Mayor of the city.

Admiral Farragut.

Admiral Farragut.

Admiral Farragut.

Admiral Farragut.

Hon. E. D. Morgan.

Hon. E. D. Morgan.

Mr. H. Geo, W. Curtis.

Mr. M. W. C. Bryant.

Mr. B. F. Tracy.

Mr. M. H. Grinnell.

Mr. G. C. Norvell.

Mr. Geo, W. Curtis.

The chief mourners—Mr. Henry W. Raymond, only son of deceased; Mr. Samuel B. Raymond, of Bochester, and Mr. J. F. Raymond, of Detroit, brothers of deceased; his brothers-in-law, Mr. Benedict and Mr. Weaver; Mr. George Jones, his partier and co-papilisher; Judge C. L. Benedict, of Brooklyn, and Mr. Gilbert E. Jones.

4. The physicians of the deceased, Drs. Dewesse, Richards, Hubbard and Douglass.

5. The representatives of the Associated Press:—Mr. D. M. Stone, of Journal of Commerce, chairman.

Mr. Erastus Brooks, of New York Fronces.

man. Mr. Erastus Brooks, of New York Express. Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., of New Yors

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., of New York Herald.
Mr. Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun.
Mr. Samuel Sinclair, of the New York World.
Mr. Manton Marble, of the New York World.
6. The editorial associates of deceased in New York Times—Measurs. Conant. Swinton, Shepherd, Hennessey, Coleman and Pond, and the reporters, cierks and foreman of the establishment.
Other newspaper and political organizations (including the Acting Agent and his deputies in the office of the Associated Press), who have resolved to attend the funeral in a body, can join the above in Ninth street, at half-pastifour P. M., or meet at the church in Tenth street punctually at five P. M., as they may elect.

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In Memoriam Action by Various Societies.

A special meeting of the Church committees of the Eastern branch, Young Men's Christian Association, was held on Saturday evening, at the rooms in Grand street, to take action in reference to the death of Mr. Raymond. A pre-amble and resolutions recognizing the eminent qualities of the deceased and the generous aid he had always extended to the ass the committee, and expressing regret at his decease and condolence with his bereaved family, were adopted.

Resolutions of similar tenor and purport were also adopted at the annual meeting of the Institute of Reward for the Orphans of Patricts on Friday

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE BOILER.

SCHUYLKILL CO., Pa., June 19, 1849. A terrible explosion occurred here about haif-pas seven o'clock this evening. The boller of a locomo-tive engine, belonging the Reading Railroad, ex-